

# The Brandon Mail.

VOL. 3.

THURSDAY, JUNE 24, 1886.

NO. 25

## The Weekly Mail

Published every Thursday at 10 o'clock for the week ending on the day of publication. It contains telegraphic and market reports and a full summary of all local, Provincial and Dominion news, and carefully written editorials upon all public questions.

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Extra inserted under "Special" heads in read-matter, 15 cents per line each insertion.

Advertisements and no advertisements discontinued without notice.

C. CLIFFE, Editor and Publisher.

## LEGAL.

W. A. MACDONALD.

Esq., Attorney, Solicitor, Notary Public.

Conveyancer, etc.

BRANDON, MANITOBA.

MONEY TO LOAN

OFFICE—Near Imperial Bank, Rosser Ave.

DALY & COLDWELL.

BARRISTERS, SOLICITORS, ETC.,

Solicitors for the Imperial Bank of Canada.

MONEY TO LOAN

Rosser Avenue, Brandon.

W. A. DALY, JR. GEO. R. COLDWELL.

HENDERSON & HENDERSON,

Barristers, Solicitors, Notaries Public, etc.,

Rosser Avenue, Brandon.

Money to loan on improved farm property.

W. A. Henderson, H. E. Henderson.

RUSSELL & COOPER,

BARRISTERS, SOLICITORS, ETC.

Office of Freehold, Loan and Savings Company.

Corner At., between 7th & 8th St., Brandon.

W. A. RUSSELL, D. H. COOPER.

WALLACE McDONALD,

BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, ETC.,

Office Rosser Ave. & Eleventh Street.

BRANDON.

MEDICAL.

DR. JOHN A. MACDONALD,

R. C. P. EDINBURGH, SCOTLAND,

Physician, Surgeon and Accoucher.

Office and Residence, Rosser Avenue, over

Golden Lion Clothing Store.

DR. RICHMOND SPENCER,

M.D., C.M., MCGILL, P.S. Que.

Physician, Surgeon and Accoucher.

Office and Residence—Corner Rosser Ave. and

Ninth street, over old post office.

BRANDON.

DR. L. M. MORE,

Physician, Surgeon & Accoucher.

Medalist Trinity University, Ontario, M.C.P.

Office and Residence, Corns & Stearns' Block,

Cor. 9th and Rosser Brandon.

DR. B. WOODHULL, M.D., C.M.

Physician, Surgeon, & Accoucher.

Office at St. George, T. P. 9, R. 10.

BRANDON.

DENTAL.

F. E. DOERING,

DENTIST,

Gas for Painless Extraction of Teeth.

Office—Over Atkinson & Nation's store, Mc-

Donald's Block, corner Rosser Avenue and 8th

Street, Brandon. Entrance on Rosser.

Gold filling a specialty.

DICKSON and BASTEDO,

DENTISTS.

Over FLEMING'S DRUG STORE.

Entrance on Rosser Avenue.

ANESTHETICS ADMINISTERED FOR

PAINLESS EXTRACTION OF TEETH.

DR. DICKSON, D.D.S., JAMES BASTEDO, D.D.S.

THE BEAUBIEN HOUSE,

CORNER 5TH ST. AND PRINCESS AVE.,

Brandon, Man.

A. McCallum, Prop.

This house is now being refitted and refurbished

and is now being kept in first-class

order. Good tables, good liquors and good stables

are maintained.

## BUSINESS CARDS.

FRED. TORRANCE, B.A., V.S.

VETERINARY SURGEON.

Graduate of McGill University, and of the Mon-

treath Veterinary College.

Veterinarian for the Counties of Bran-

don and Dennis.

Office and Infirmary, Eleventh Street, Brandon.

R. P. MULLIGAN.

WHOLESALE WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANT,

Sixth Street, Brandon, Man.

FOR SALE.

LAND—Warrant in payment of \$2000, Government

Warrant. Apply to

BOX 152 P. O. BRANDON.

Wanted!

1000 MEN for

the Rockies

APPLY IMMEDIATELY to

A. C. WELLS & CO.

Brandon.

SITUATIONS WANTED

BY MAN and WIFE: man to take charge of

farm and wife to do general housework, or

both to make themselves generally useful.

Address Editor of MAIL, Brandon.

ELTON L.O.L. No. 1501.

Meets WEDNESDAYS, on or before Full

Moon at Two O'clock in Winter and

Seven in Summer, at the

ORANGE HALL.

VISITING BRETHREN CORDIALLY INVITED

William Wainwright, W.M.

James Hoey, Rec. Sec.

ELTON P.O., Man.

A. F. & A. G.R.M.

The regular meeting night of Brandon Lodge,

No. 19 is the second Tuesday in each month.

Visiting brethren invited.

P. W. PETERS, W. Sec.

A. L. MULLIGAN, P.M.

L.O.L. No. 1501

Meets in their Hall, Plain Creek every Tuesday

on or before full moon.

VISITING BRETHREN CORDIALLY INVITED

J. YOUNG, W. M.

E. REID, Secretary.

LOTS FOR SALE.

15 lots on Dennis street, at \$25 each or \$500 for the

half block.

7 lots on 19th street, at \$25 each or \$200 for all.

2 lots on 14th street, in block 22, at \$200 each.

For further particulars apply at Ross' office.

LOST!

One HORSE, branded on left

shoulder, white face, black legs, white tail.

Also one LIGHT BROWN MARE, white face,

black legs, white tail.

The finder will please notify

W. ORR, Hamilton P.O.,

or DOWNS BROS.,

Verden.

EXAMINATION

—OF—

TEACHERS.

The annual examination of Teachers for Non-Pro-

fessional First, Second and Third Class Certificates

will be held this year on

Tuesday, the 20th day of JULY,

commencing at 9 a.m., at the following places, viz:

WINNIPEG, PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE,

BRANDON, MINNEDOSA,

BIRTLÉ, MORDEN,

PILOT MOUND, BOISEVILLAIN,

AND VERDEN.

Any person intending to be a candidate must notify

the Superintendent NOT LATER THAN THE 15th

OF JULY NEXT, stating the class certificate for

which he is applying, and naming the place at which

he will present himself for examination.

The application must in all cases be accompanied

with a certificate of moral character of recent date.

No candidate will be admitted to the examination

who will not be of the required age before the

10th of December next, viz. 15 years in the case of

males, and 14 years in the case of females, or who

shall not produce sufficient evidence of good moral

character.

J. B. SOMERSET,

Supt. of Education,

Education Office, Winnipeg,

12 June, 1886.

CONVENTION

A meeting in convention of the Liberal Con-

servative Association of the County of Brandon, will

## TOWN TOPICS

Mr. T. B. Murdoch returned from the Hot

Springs at Banff to-day.

A good smart little fellow can get a situation

by applying at the Great North Western Tele-

graph office.

It appears the Northwest Central is "bustled"

for the present, but we fully believe a com-

mencement will be made on it this fall. It

appears Beatty's contractors were ready to

put up their \$250,000 but the government was

unwilling to accept their terms, and Mr.

Beatty's personal deposit was not considered

sufficient. It now remains for other contrac-

tors to take the matter in hand.

On Tuesday Mr. Shirley, auctioneer, sold

220 acres of land a mile to the north-east of

the corporation limits under the hammer, at

\$9 an acre. Mr. W. M. Alexander, of the

grist mill was the purchaser. The property is

a valuable one, but still it is conceded, this is

one of the best sales made in this part for a

long time. The price paid is an indication

real estate is looking up, especially as there

were other offers close on the heels of the one

made by Mr. Alexander.

A stroll around the convent grounds at this

season of the year is most inviting. The ar-

borage is delightful though most of the trees

are but a couple of years planted; the grounds

are well laid out, and the garden is commen-

cing to bloom with well cultivated plants,

flowers and shrubs of different varieties.

Further Kobillard shows excellent taste in all

such matters, and in a few years will have a

place to command considerable admiration.

At a special meeting of the city council

Tuesday, the by-law, of which a notice appears

in other columns, for the purchase of First st.

bridge was put through the necessary readings.

Mr. Stewart favored the purchase of both

bridges at \$12,500, less the government grant,

but the rest of the council favored the purchase

of but the one, while some of the number

approved of submitting two by-laws, one for

each, to give all ratepayers a chance to express

their own opinions.

There is one thing certain, and that is Mr.

Acton Burrows, the minister of noxious weeds,

will never die for the want of cheek. Last

week he sent a request to the Sun and the

Mail to give publicity in our local columns,

to the series of lectures, to be delivered in

Western Manitoba by Professor Bane free of

charge, and at the same time he gave authority

to the Coal Steal Advocate in this city, to

insert it as an advertisement, and draw pay-

ment for it from the public purse. It is on

this principle, it is hoped to make a financial

success of the Japan-printed blanket established

here.

On Thursday last a gathering of

Conservatives, for organization purposes, was held

at the Rounthwaite schoolhouse. There were

over a dozen electors present, and Mr. Rounth-

waite occupied the chair. Mr. Stewart, of

Strathmore, was elected president of the four

townships, and Mr. W. S. Moody, secretary.

Clark Rogers, McFadden, Selwyn

and Mr. Logan, were elected vice-presidents

for their respective townships. Addresses

were given by Messrs. McDonald, Daly and

Cliffe.

It is quite certain, Cliffe has made

no recruits in that part of the country, and the

only vestige of a Grit administration to be

found in the neighborhood, is the ruins of the

stables of Geo. Purvis, secretary of the Farm-

ers' Union.

The recent rains through the province and

territories have been very beneficial to the

growing crops, and the outlook is even more

favorable than earlier in the season. Reports

frequently come from this country regarding

the wonderful growth of cereals, and rural

editors are giving place in their columns to stories

of tall wheat instead of the usual spring crop

of big eggs. One editor reports seeing a field of

wheat which ten days ago averaged fourteen

inches in height. But these stories of early

growth are not confined to wheat alone.

Grains, vegetables and fruit alike have all been

equally favored by nature, judging from reports,

and one editor gives written evidence of having

already revelled in his first dish of native straw-

berries. Altogether the crop prospect is a hope-

ful one for the Northwest.

The uninformed in passing through the

stables of Sheriff Clement, would be inclined

to call the establishment an hostelry, there

being there so many horses of all ages, and

in different stages of training. In all he has

about a dozen equines. In one compartment

the visitor will notice one of the mares for-

feited by the cow boys two years ago, and

bought at the customs' sale, with a very

promising foal from Guldery, by her side. In

the next two or three you will observe the

equines he has had in use for some time, under

excellent care, and in the next two or three

you will observe western colts and horses

bought from Mr. Jas. McGregor under

training,









## Brandon Weekly Mail

THURSDAY, JUNE 24, 1886.

## WANTED AN ARGUMENT.

The persistency with which the Toronto Globe indulges in personal slander whenever the name and reputation of Sir John Macdonald are at stake, is fast becoming a matter of disgust to all fair minded Canadians, whether Grit or Tory. No one can object to the fair and even biased, from party standpoints, criticism of the public acts of public men, but when it comes to the inherent abuse of political opponents, to secure advantages for the moment, all sentiments of respectability must revolt. During the days of the MacKenzie regime, the average newspaper reader was continually tired of disclosures against the Anglins for printing contracts; the Ross's, the Madivers, the Laflamms & Co., for sundry other offences whose burden resulted in the overthrow of the administration, and now the effort of the leading Grit print is to show the present administration is no better. The principal weapon employed is personal abuse of Sir John Macdonald. It is reported that the directors of the C.P.R., or some of their number, have made a present to Lady Macdonald, and this is the beastly way in which it is dealt with by the Globe: "Mere acquaintances do not make presents worth \$50,000 or \$25,000 without cause, nor would there have been the slightest rudeness in refusing to receive what everyone must regard as part payment for services rendered."

But it is not necessary to argue that it was wrong to accept or valuable a present from gentlemen who bore such relations to the head of the government as the directors of the C.P.R. have borne for some years. No, their statement of the fact that such a present was accepted shocks the public sense of right. And in the next issue the Grit print contained the following: "Before leaving Toronto, on their trip to the Old Country, Mrs. Alex. MacKenzie, wife of the Hon. Alexander MacKenzie, was presented with a cheque for a handsome amount, which was transmitted by some of her lady friends in Ottawa after she and her husband had left the capital. The money was subscribed by members of Parliament and other friends of Mrs. MacKenzie in Ottawa, who in this manner manifested the esteem in which she is held by them and by all classes in Ottawa. All connected with the presentation expressed the hope that Mrs. MacKenzie would have a pleasant visit to the old land, and that Mr. MacKenzie would be greatly benefited by the trip."

On the strength of mere rumor, the organ of personal vilification sets to work to fasten a charge of corruption on Sir John Macdonald, for allowing his wife to receive a present from personal friends, charging the gift was for "services rendered" and alleging it "shocks the public sense of right," while in the next breath the organ of arrant hypocrisy considers it "manifested esteem" for certain members of parliament, such as the Anglins and the Laflamms, for aught we know, to present a "cheque for a handsome amount" to the wife of the late premier. Now, the average reader, or the average man of respectability, will admit that both donations may be proper in the strictest sense of propriety. He will at least admit a line of criticism cannot be drawn between them, and that no one but a back-street blackguard would attempt to approve of the one, while condemning the other.

But to add fuel to its fast flickering flame, the Globe does not stop with its attack on the sensibilities of Sir John, as cited above, it next turns to the abuse of his son for being a lawyer, and conducting a lawyer's business, as follows:

"It is not denied that Messrs. Macdonald and Tupper, sons of Sir John and Sir Charles, receive \$5,000 a year each as solicitors of the C.P.R. Company, or that speculators desirous of obtaining possession of valuable properties in the Northwest employed these young men to make the applications at Ottawa for them, and paid them by shares estimated as worth to some cases many tens of thousands of dollars. Sir John Macdonald himself defended all this in the House of Commons, denying that the young men ever sought to influence himself or Sir Charles in any case in which they were employed."

We naturally suppose at least, Globe virtue to the contrary notwithstanding, that being a lawyer himself, Sir John had a perfect right to hang up his son a lawyer, and being a lawyer he had as good a right to engage with the C.P.R. as their solicitor as had anyone else. The Globe will tell you that "to elevate the standard of public morality" H. J. Macdonald had no right to engage with the C.P.R. as their solicitor, and more no moral right to have anything to do with cases involving patents and other government titles, but the public, unfortunately for the Globe, are of a different opinion. It is quite natural for the public to think that because of the family relationship of Macdonald and Tupper, they would more readily catch the ear of the government, and thus hurry through work with the Departments, but until the Globe can prove that they secured undue influence with their parents in the government, its froth and fluff are so much wasted indignation. When the Globe has to resort to the execrable trash it is heaping up now a days, it is quite apparent to all reasonable minds, as stock of legitimate accusations below low water mark.

## FREIGHT RATES.

It has been freely represented that Winnipeg merchants have been seeking an increase on rates from the east to points west of here, in order that they might secure a reduction on freights west from their own city. This statement the Board wishes to characterize as not only without foundation, but in direct opposi-

tion to the policy it has pursued; and recently when at considerable expense it sent a deputation to Montreal in connection with a similar deputation from the Winnipeg City Council, its delegates were instructed to oppose any attempt at increasing through rates to the west, so as to abolish the advantages enjoyed by cities in eastern Canada, by which only merchants there were profited, and the whole Northwest suffered.

The Board has pleasure in announcing that the managers of the C.P.R. have admitted the justice of its claims, and have conceded a reduction of fifteen per cent off freight rates from Winnipeg to western points; and the Board also takes pleasure in stating, that through its efforts the same concession has been extended to leading towns west of here, and desires to add that it is not in accordance with its views that there should be discrimination against any point in the Northwest.

The Board asks you to remember that the concession now secured to other places than Winnipeg have been secured solely by its persistent efforts during the past three years, and notwithstanding the opposition of some who, while pretending to guard local interests, are the worst enemies of Northwestern trade interests.

The little deity on wheels, the sect. of the Winnipeg Board of Trade, is flapping his wings, since the C.P.R. has given a reduction of freight rates, like a bantam rooster that was victorious in an encounter with an adversary, and declaring that he has been instrumental in doing all this. The foregoing is an extract from his circular. In the first place, we know of no one who charged the Winnipeg Board of Trade with "seeking an increase on rates, from the east to points west of here (Winnipeg)," and the little deity cannot name a baker's dozen who did it. The L. D. did however advocate a reduction of through rates to Winnipeg, and a reduction of broken freights westward from the metropolis, and this is in effect and in operation precisely what it is charged the Winnipeg Board of Trade did not advocate. The idea was for instance, to make freights to Winnipeg, and from Winnipeg west to any point, precisely what the through freights to that western point might be, so as to enable the Winnipeg dealer to shut out the possibility of jobbing at any western point. The circular, too, says that it is through its efforts the "concession" of through freight reductions has been given to other western points, when its former circulars prove the very reverse of this was the case. What the Winnipeg Board of Trade advocated was that the joint freights from an eastern point to Winnipeg and from Winnipeg west should not exceed, by a small margin for handling in Winnipeg, the through freights from the east to that western point. The meaning of this could not imply the advocacy of a reduction on through freights to any point outside of Winnipeg. As, however, what the C.P.R. has done is in the interest of jobbers in Manitoba irrespective of locality, the little deity sees the move is so clearly for the benefit of the country, that opposition to it would be decided on every hand. Hence it is that he joins in the cry, "Didn't we kill the bear."

## CULTIVATE UNITY.

We have received an anonymous communication from Plum Creek, complaining of the manner in which Mr. Sowden was elected a delegate to attend the Winnipeg convention, charging it as the work of a ring. As we make it a point to never print productions whose authors are unknown to us, we must enforce the rule in this instance as in all others. We do not know the means through which Mr. Sowden was selected, further than they are described by the correspondent, but we trust, for the benefit of those interested, it was in the regular way—at a meeting called by the president or secretary, by written or printed notices, either posted up or mailed to every member of the organization. If the selection was made in this way, there can be no ground for calling it the work of a "ring." If it was not made in this way, it should have been. We have, under all such circumstances, but one advice to give our Conservative friends and all comers to the province, and in all parts of the Dominion for that matter, and that is cultivate unity of action.

We have on every proper occasion, and some of our friends go so far as to say, on some improper occasions, pointed out the weakness and the deficiencies of the present Local Government, but it was not that they should substitute Greenway & Co. for the leaders, as that would only be going from bad to worse. Our desire in making our disclosures, was that our friends might see the short comings of the administration, as well as ourselves, and do all in their power to rectify them. Our conviction is the only absolutely certain way to make the changes desired, is by a change on the personnel of the Cabinet—to supplant the present ministers by others, who have better conceptions of proper and more economical government for the country; but if this cannot be done at the present juncture, the next best thing is to select proper candidates in the coming elections. What we have to say now is with an eye single to the real interests of our common people and our adopted province. It is a clear case that the return of Grit candidates, would only mean the establishment of Grit rule in the country, and a repetition in the province of the disasters that overtook the Dominion from 1873 to 1878, and these are too well known to most of our readers to require recital here. But, while such a selection is fraught with the deepest danger, it is also undesirable that thick and thin supporters of the government, should be taken up, as their aim would be to secure from

the government favors for themselves and friends, and would be without sufficient independence of mind and purpose, to point out to the government their mistakes, and suggest the desired reforms. It is not at all imperative that to be acceptable candidates, applicants should be orators, but they should have sufficient delivery to say what they have to say clearly, forcibly and well. The highest qualifications are, however, integrity and decision of purpose, and a sufficient knowledge of the history, progress and advancement, of this and the other provinces, to suggest satisfactory legislation and suitable institutions for the future government of the country. The desire of the Conservative party in all corners of Brandon and all other counties in the province, should be to bring out such candidates wherever found, and all bickerings, jealousies and strifes should be sunk to attain that end. The desire of the MAIL is to see it accomplished, and it will advocate such steps to the end. We are fully aware that in every corner of the province, there are now candidates in the field, pressing their claims and soliciting support upon trifling local issues—promising bridges, railways, roads &c. &c., but the electors should one and all beware of such men and give them a wide berth. This country has already had a bitter experience with Hugh Sutherland and others like him in building railways to every man's door, that were never more than surveyed. The proper representative of the province will promote such provincial legislation, progressive and in reform, as will benefit every elector in the province, and will see that when monies are to be expended, appropriations are to be made, and public works to be encouraged his constituency receives justice. If a candidate promises more he is a fraud, and the government that would lead the electors to believe the candidate if elected could get them more, is a fraud with him, and should be shunned by the entire electorate. We have no motive, in saying this much, other than the general welfare of the people and the country, and we trust it will be accepted in the spirit in which it is given.

Our city readers will find in other columns a notice of a by-law to which they should give their attention. It has been felt for a long time that toll bridges crossing the river were a draw back to the progress of the place, and an obstruction to the convenience of the residents of the surrounding municipalities, but the difficulty was the means of getting them out of the way. The owners of the 18th st. bridge wanted a fabulous price for the structure, and the general impression was it was not a safe investment for any sum. If purchased a spring freshet was likely to make a raft of it at any time. The owners of 1st st. bridge, too, held the structure at a figure that was beyond the reach of the ratepayers. In such surroundings many ratepayers felt the best thing the city could do was to build a new bridge at some central point, and throw it open, but even this would cost a lot of money.

In our opinion, if there was a certainty of the N. W. Central R. R. going ahead, and if they could be induced to build a wagon bridge in conjunction with a track bridge crossing the Assiniboine, at a reasonable figure, action with them would be the best thing for the ratepayers, as then a structure safe for all time could be secured; but as there is no certainty of this doubtless the best thing the people can do is vote for the by-law to secure the purchase of 1st st. bridge. Although the by-law calls for \$8,000 the amount will be reduced by \$2,000 to be paid by the Local Government through the exertion of Mr. J. E. Woodworth.

In all for interest at 6 per cent, and sinking fund this will require a tax of about \$600 a year on the rateable property, or five sixteenths of a mill on the \$, or three cents and one eight on every \$100 of assessment. In fact there is hardly a resident of the place no matter how light his travel that does not pay several times that amount in tolls, to say nothing of the advantage of free roads to the country around.

With 1st st. bridge free the owners of the 18th st. institution will be unable to collect tolls, and will therefore, either have to throw it open, or sell it for what they can get, and we believe, they will take the alternative if they can get a purchaser. If they throw it open, the question is will the city be responsible for any accidents occurring on it, as it is a public highway within the corporation?

In case the 1st st. one be purchased the proper course for the city will be to arrange with the other company on terms of repair, or on terms of demolition. In later issues, we will have more to say on the subject, but our present advice is prepare for the purchase.

In the mean time a vote of thanks is due Mr. Woodworth for the action he has taken in bringing the bridge owners to their present reasonable bids.

## SOURIS CITY.

The Souris City bridge has been replaced, and traffic resumed as usual; but we believe it is the intention of our local merchant, Mr. Wilks, to sue the council for damages done to his trade through the unnecessary delay in its being replaced.

At the ordinary preaching services at Sourisburg last Sunday evening, the school room was so densely crowded that wagon seats had to be brought in to provide sitting room for all present. Rev. Mr. Roddick preached a very acceptable and practical sermon on "The three Hebrew children in the furnace." The annual S. S. picnic will be held at Souris City on the 28th.

Geo. CRAIG &amp; Co.

## THIS WEEK

have only to say that our goods are being

## Closed Out Quickly

although as advertised,

## THIS SALE

WILL LAST

## For a few weeks Yet

STILL THE

## BEST GOODS GO FIRST

Get your money and don't delay buying  
At Genuine Wholesale Prices.

See For Yourself

CALL AT ONCE

G. CRAIG & CO.



# GREAT MOVING SALE.

## A CHANGE OF PARTNERSHIP,

MR. WHITEHEAD Retires and MR. STROME, of Portage la Prairie, takes his place.

The whole of the  
IMMENSE AND WELL ASSORTED STOCK  
OF MESSRS

**WHITEHEAD AND WHITEHEAD**  
MUST BE SOLD IN THIRTY DAYS.

TO EFFECT this they now offer

**BARGAINS NEVER HEARD OF BEFORE IN BRANDON.**

They have always held a great reputation for giving the best values in the market.

The new firm will move to **BRAESIDE BLOCK**, Rosser Avenue, nearly opposite the Merchants' Bank, on July 1st, 1886, but the present Stock **MUST BE SOLD BEFORE THAT DATE.**

Merchants and Large Buyers will make money by Calling Early.

Be sure and see what we are doing before you spend your money elsewhere.

**Produce of all Kinds Taken as Usual.**

**WHITEHEAD & WHITEHEAD.**

### CANADIAN.

Portage, Ont., June 16. A very sad drowning accident happened near the village of Foxworth, three miles from here. Peter Masson, a school teacher, and John Graham, a blacksmith, went into the river to bathe. Mr. Masson being unable to swim, ventured out far and was drowned. Mr. Masson had only been around here about six months, and had many warm friends.

Ottawa, June 16.—Lieutenant Winter, of the Governor General's Foot Guards, has been promoted by the other officers of the same regiment with a silver-plated sword for his bravery in Egypt and the Northwest.

Winnipeg, June 16.—John, the eldest son of Harry Mercer, passenger agent of the C. M. & St. P. Railway, Detroit, and grand-son of J. Mercer, Sheriff of Kent, a promising lad of 17, was drowned in the river. The body was recovered.

A very serious split in the church of England, Montreal, between the high and low parties, and the annual synod meeting which closed yesterday was marked by stormy scenes and bitter feeling. The trouble arose from a dispute on the college question, the high churchmen agreeing to secure for the Montreal diocesan college the same right of governing degrees of divinity as is enjoyed by the Lennoxville college, which is high church and has so far had that right exclusively. The low churchmen declared that he was disgusted with the quarrels of the synod. A leading high churchman replied that others should be disgusted. There were cries of shame and the high churchmen left the hall in a hurry.

There is much excitement at the Cayovish Club, B. C. Miners. Two hundred Chinese are on the ground, and every day adds to the number. Within ten days 100 claims are expected, and only 10 of them were for sale.

Robert Howard, of Bracebridge, Ont., has been committed to trial on a charge of forgery and embezzlement of corporation money. The nature of the charge was altering the dates of receipts which Howard, as collector, received from the municipal treasurer, making it appear that the receipts were for money received during 1886 instead of 1885.

Mr. Neil McColman, M. P. for East York, has been appointed to a position in the Northwest which is expected will lead to his retirement from Ontario politics at the close of the present Parliament.

### A Complicated Case.

Henry Kando, of Menford, Ont., testifies that he suffered from rheumatism, gout and trouble of the stomach and liver, which the best blood purifiers effectually cured, after several tried remedies had failed.

### NORTH WEST ITEMS.

A company is to be formed in Winnipeg to prevent the perpetuation of Buffalo, which is becoming extinct in the Northwest.

General Manager Hague, at the annual meeting of the Merchants' Bank yesterday, advised traders against speculation in New York and Chicago, and counselled young men to devote their energies to taking up land in the Northwest in preference to engaging in speculation.

Ottawa, June 17.—Mr. Jackson, who is now here in the interest of the Wood Mountain and Qu'Appelle railway, expects trains will be running over the road before the close of this year.

The M. N. W. R'y will shortly have their summer time table out and will run daily trains from Portage to the end of the track.

Ottawa, June 17.—Dr. William Cox Allen has been appointed acting Collector of Customs at Fort McLeod, N. W. T., with a view to the commencement of the organization of regular customs posts in the Territories. There are already customs stations established at Regina and Calgary, and officers of the Northwest Mounted Police have been acting as Collectors of Customs and will continue to do so until the system can be regularly established on a basis similar to that which exists in the older province.

### THE EAST AND CENTRAL FOREST ZONES.

The next feature of the forest display of Canada at the Colonial Exhibition is the small trophy met with on the south portion of the Agriculture Court. It consists mainly of three shelves. On the two lower are arranged perpendicular slabs of the woods of Ontario, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and all Eastern Canada. These are, in a large measure, specimens in a different form of varieties composing the New Brunswick wood trophy, for what applies to that province will also apply to the whole eastern forest zone of the Dominion except that Western Quebec and Ontario possess many species not found in the other provinces. On the upper shelf are arranged the slabs from a large number of the finest trees of the Rocky Mountain district, not, however, selected or intended to more than show the ordinary product. Above this shelf is a horizontal section of the British Columbia oak (*Quercus Garryana*), and above that again a roofing of Canadian shingle and a Canadian hawk. The small size of this trophy has not, unfortunately, permitted the display upon it of the photograph of each variety, as is being done in the case of the British Columbia samples, and the photographs of the grown of Eastern Canada must, therefore, be placed elsewhere, though an interesting feature will be added in the specimen of the fruit to be shown in glass jars beside each variety. Close at hand, in the south and next to the Agriculture Court, the woods of Quebec and the Lake Superior region are adequately represented. On the one side of the annex, large logs of the trees were shown, while on the other side the cut wood is represented. And here activity prevails, for it is largely from the deals of Eastern Canada that rustic seats are now being made for the use of visitors to the Canadian section. The seats will bear inscription, showing the places of growth, and thus form an excellent exhibit in themselves. From Thunder Bay eleven species of wood are shown as specimens of the timber used in connection with the gold and silver mining industries. These include the white, Norway, and jack pines, spruce, tamarac, white larch, and white poplar.

The central forest district of Canada is also represented in connection with the agriculture exhibits. Here may be seen the ash-leaved maple from the heart of the prairie, the close-grained red fir peculiar to the eastern side of the mountains, white spruce of the best quality,

clear of knots and capable of excellent seasoning without warping; cypress pine, with, in some respects, the appearance of bird's-eye maple, as well as white and black birch, red and white pine, spruce, poplar, tamarac, oak, balsam, and balsam of Gilead. The woods of the country north of the prairie—that is in the forest region of the Northwest—there are eleven species of timber trees, most of which are of large size producing the best of timbers. These same varieties are also represented on the British Columbia side of the mountains, and many of them reach even to the coast.

### AFFAIRS IN IRELAND.

London, June 18.—John Morley, Chief Secretary for Ireland, announced in the House of Commons last night that the government had decided to appoint a commission to enquire into the Belfast riots.

Sligo, June 18.—Patrick Keely, a carpenter, has turned informer in connection with the recent troubles in the city. He states that Patrick Curran, James Cleary and himself emerged from a tavern on Friday night and committed the outrage at the Catholic cathedral. On Saturday they collected crowds of people and harangued them, charging the outrage on Protestants and inciting their hearers to avenge the victims to the riot at Belfast. Curran and Cleary have been arrested and confessed their guilt. It is stated that three men are all anxious to turn informers in order to obtain the reward of £1000 sterling offered for the discovery of the perpetrators of the outrage.

Dublin, June 18.—An extensive raid for arms is being made at Kantank, where five persons have been arrested. Three corps of police are scouring the district. The Armagh magistrates have dismissed the charge of illegal drilling entered against Rich Hill Orangemen. Henceforth the Orangemen will drill openly.

### TORONTO INTERESTS IN DANGER.

It is no exaggeration to say that just now Toronto's manufacturing interests are threatened with serious danger. The Knights of Labor flourish here, but in Montreal they keep very still, and scarcely a whisper from them is heard. The Roman Catholic Church has condemned the order, and in Montreal the Church is powerful enough to enforce its decrees. Even the old-fashioned Labor Unions, which never engaged in any such extensive movement as the Knights now contemplate, draw it very nial in Montreal, whereas in Toronto and Hamilton they are actually trying to usurp the functions of Parliament. French Canadian workshop and factory people are as a rule quiet and docile; they do not rush into strikes as those of the British race and language do here. Take the trades altogether the scale of wages is measurably lower in Montreal than in Toronto, while in Quebec City wages are even lower than in Montreal.—Canadian Manufacturer.

### A Growing Evil.

Scrofula, or king's evil, as an enlargement of the glands of the neck is termed, may be called a growing evil in more than one sense. Mrs. Henry Dobbs, of Bertrille, was cured of enlarged glands of the neck and sore throat by the internal and external use of Haggard's Yellow Oil.

## Smith & Shirriff,

DEALERS IN

## Farm Implements.

The Renowned Minneapolis Cord Binder, 6½ foot cut, and the North American Cord Binder.

The far-famed McCormick mower, manufactured in Chicago, the J. P. Manney mower and Meadow Lark mower, Tiger hay rakes, plows, wagons and buckboards.

The Cornell portable steam engine, 14 horse power, straw burner. Wide Awake separator, steam and horse power, Stevens, Turner & Burns' portable steam engine, straw burner, J. I. Case separator, steam and horse power, Acme pulverising harrow, also a full stock of binding twine on hand.

The easy running Household sewing machine, made in Providence, Rhode Island, U.S. We keep a full stock of repairs on hand for above goods at

**COCHRANE M'F'G. CO'S.**  
**OLD STAND,**

9TH ST., NEXT TO WILSON & CARRICK'S BLACKSMITH SHOP.

**FARMERS!**

Don't be misled by agents of other firms trying to make you believe we have no repairs for these goods, they are all made by manufacturing companies and if it pays them to sell machinery, it pays them to furnish repairs. We will guarantee repairs for the goods in hand.



## THE METHODIST CONFERENCE.

## Indian Methodist Schools.

The following memorial has been presented at the great Conference now being held in Winnipeg:

Saskatchewan District,  
Marikoba Conference.

Memorial to the Annual and General Conferences.

Dear Fathers and Brethren.—The members of the Saskatchewan District Meeting, both lay and clerical, feel it their duty to present the following memorial for your careful consideration, and at the same time in behalf of the suggestions and requests herein contained, ask your earnest and practical support.

## SUBJECTS OF MEMORIAL.

The government in its wisdom has seen fit to erect and maintain Industrial Schools in several places in the Northwest for the material and social good of the Indians; and has placed these schools under the care of several churches. We believe that this plan is a very practical one, and it rightly managed must be of great value, especially to the rising generations of Indians.

For some years our church has been in communication with the government, in reference to the granting of our rights in these matters, and though our Church has many thousands of Indians under its care in this conference, whose missionaries have been in the country a great many years, and have always, given their teachings and influence on the side of loyalty and government support, as yet the requests of our church on these matters have only been met by four promises which are not fulfilled.

Therefore it is the unanimous opinion of this district meeting that the time has now come for the following just claims of the Church to be urged upon the government in the most practical manner possible.

1st. That the Government be requested to subsidize the Methodist Orphanage and Training Institute at Morley; and also grant to this Institution the deed of the lands which it occupies and claims.

2nd. That the Government be requested to grant to our Church the management and control of an Industrial School at Battle River, similar to the institutions granted by the Government to the other churches.

3rd. That the Government be requested to grant the deeds and titles to mission property held by our church during periods ranging from five to thirty years; namely: Blood Indians, Belley River; Morley, Woodville, Battle River, Victoria, White Fish Lake, and Saddle Lake.

We urge this memorial upon your attention for the following reasons:

1st. That while our church for well nigh half a century has not only had large numbers of Indians under its care, but has been second to none in the expenditure of missionary money; and the devotion, labor and loyalty of its agents, which have conserved the best interests of the country, yet up to the present time, as a church, we have failed to secure an equal share with other churches of that co-operation and patronage of the Government in this work which we feel is our legitimate due.

Second Reason.—The day has now come when immigration is fast filling up these sparsely populated regions; therefore it is a pressing necessity that we immediately take such action as will secure our material rights in the country by obtaining from the government the deeds of lands occupied and claimed by our missions.

Third Reason.—That whereas the Methodist Church comprises one fifth of the whole population of the Dominion; and is a very large contributor to the public funds of the country, it is very important that the highest courts of our own church, take such means as will bring the requests of this memorial to the notice of the Government at once; and also take such steps to lay these matters before the Government at large, as will awaken the interest and obtain the concerted action of all our people, in securing to the church her just rights.

Signed on behalf of the Saskatchewan District Meeting.

JOHN McDONALD, Chairman.  
J. DYKE, Secretary.

## STATIONS OF METHODIST MINISTERS.

PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE DISTRICT.

Carman—T. Argue, F. W. Straw, (Chas. Manly.)  
Morden—Thos. Lawson.  
Alexandria—S. E. Colwell.  
Manitou—A. Gordon.  
Snowflake—A. H. Anderson.  
Crystal City—C. Critchton; one wanted.  
J. Greenway, Supernumerary.  
Ottawa—James Hoskin.  
Cartwright—Joshua Elliott.  
Killarney—Wm. Elliott, B. A.  
Turtle Mountain—A. Stewart, B. D.  
(Delaware) one wanted.  
Cypress River—M. Dimmick; one wanted.  
W. Rogers left without an appointment for one year, at his own request, on account of ill health.

PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE DISTRICT.

Portage la Prairie—W. L. Rutledge.  
High Bluff—J. H. Rutledge.  
Meadow Lea—J. A. Jackson.  
Gladstone—William Kinley.  
Neepawa—A. B. Haimes.  
Minnedosa—William Halstead.  
Carberry—J. W. Bell, B. D.  
McGregor—J. B. Powell, under superintendent of Burnside and prospect.  
Burnside and Prospect (Portage la Prairie)—B. Franklin, M. A., Ph. D.; J. E. Allen left without an appointment, at his own request.

BRANDON DISTRICT.

Brandon—Jas. Woodworth; C. Lander, Supernumerary.  
Chateau—T. W. Davies, (A. R. Aldridge).  
Kand City—Henry Kenner.  
Oak River—Wm. Pinnett.  
Redoubt—Geo. Hanna; J. Rawson, Supernumerary.  
Battle—T. B. Wilson.  
Rosburn—T. C. Buchanan.  
Shell River—One wanted.  
Moosomin—W. G. Wilson.  
Moose Mountain—John Peters.  
Virden—Geo. Long; N. D. Peters, Supernumerary.  
Griswold and Alexander—G. K. Adams.  
Souris—Caleb Parker.  
Melgund—W. P. McHaffie.  
Antlers—(J. Hanbridge).  
Souris City—T. B. Beynon, B. A., Geo. Roddick, Supernumerary.

## THE VANCOUVER FIRE.

## Another Account of the Terrible Conflagration.

VICTORIA, B. C., June 16.—All day Sunday there had been a steady wind from the northwest, and the brush clearing fires on the Canadian Pacific Railway were fired to such an extent as to fill the terminal town of Vancouver with smoke. Nobody, however, had any idea of danger. Shortly after 1 p. m. several persons began to consider the situation threatening, but the smoke was so dense that they found it impossible to direct their steps to the exact location of its source. Soon a stable near the Colonial Hotel was seen to be on fire. The alarm was given, but the people were so skeptical that they paid no attention for some time. The wind by this time had increased to a gale, and fanned the flames to a

## MASS OF RAGING FIRE.

One of the first buildings to go was Macarty's drug store, followed by the office of the Vancouver News. The flames shot across Abbott street with astonishing rapidity, and almost before the people could realize it the whole of the western portion of the city was in a blaze. The excitement was now intense. Water street was filled with dense smoke and flying circles, and people were hurrying with what effects they could gather in their haste to a place of safety, the general direction of their flight being east, though many ran to the elevated ground owned by the Canadian Pacific railway company. Others again made for False Creek. Those who endeavored to save their goods were so wrapped in their object, as to appear heedless of the danger they ran, and it was found especially necessary to compel many women to relinquish their efforts to save their lives. In some cases there was only just time to place them on

## IMPROVISED RAFTS.

which were pushed out from the shore beyond the reach of the flames, which literally seemed to fill the air. In less time than it takes to describe it, the fire had reached Carroll street. Some merchants in this vicinity and in the Ferguson block were engaged in conveying their goods to a place of safety, but so rapid was the conflagration that before their horses were ready the teamsters themselves were obliged to fly for their lives. All hope of saving any considerable amount of property was now abandoned, and each contented himself with hastily putting together what he could carry in his hands without seriously impeding his speed and hurrying from the spot, even after leaving the houses the danger was not over, for every road had become

## AN AVENUE FIRE.

the falling timbers and stumps on each side of the road glowing with fire and proving as serious a menace to the fugitives of the burning houses of the doomed city. The steamer Dunsmuir was at the wharf to receive the people and with several other steamers conveyed a large number over to Moodyville. The dropping of the flames was as sudden as their rise and by 6 p. m. some adventurous spirits had already made their way along the roads of the destroyed city and before dark the work of

## SEARCHING FOR BODIES.

had begun. In a short time the incinerated remains of several persons had been discovered, up to ten o'clock Monday morning nine bodies, some of which were burned beyond recognition, had been found. There is some uncertainty about the exact number already found as in some cases a handful of charred bones were the only indication of human life being lost. One of the searchers said he thought the number could be truthfully estimated at 12.

## EXPERIENCE THE BEST TEACHER.

In every district in Manitoba it will be noticed that some farmers continue to prosper notwithstanding the past adverse seasons and other disadvantages. The success of these men should give encouragement and instruction to others. When Captain Hall undertook to live for some years in the far north, in order to learn the habits and customs of the people of the polar region. He dressed the same as they did, ate the same description of food, prepared in the same manner, and found that by so doing he could live without suffering if not without comparative comfort, where many of his predecessors had perished. Perhaps even in Manitoba some useful lessons may be learned from the experience of those Scotchmen and Englishmen, who, for sixty or seventy years have inhabited the shores of the Red River and the Assiniboine. The knowledge of those men, if properly given, would be much more valuable and reliable than the opinions of tourists and transient visitors to this country who fill the delighted city papers with accounts of what they think, and who really know as much about the Northwest as Sam Slick's wild goose knew when the bird made a journey from Virginia to Nova Scotia in the darkness of one night.—Battle Observer.

## UNITED STATES CROP REPORT.

A summary of the June report of the United States' department of agriculture has been published. The report puts area sown to spring wheat at about the same as last year, or 12,000,000 acres. In Dakota there is an increase of about one-sixth, and a small reduction in Minnesota, Wisconsin and Nebraska. The condition averages 68%, against 97% in June of last year. Winter wheat is not quite so promising as on the first of May, yet the average is only reduced 2 points, from 94.9 to 92.7. The prospect is for an average to high yield in the wheat states, and a general yield of something over 12 bushels per acre. The harvest has become quite general in southern Illinois and Indiana where it is expected winter wheat will be mostly in shock before July 4.

The Islanders of Gualdi found a crack-brained Highlander rearing in the woods last winter, and the other day they handed him over to Mr. Jacobson, the present interpreter, who saw him safely consigned to the Belknap asylum.

A half-breed named William Le Fontain, who had walked from Emerson, was passing along the C. P. R. track, between Ogilvie's mill and the Louise bridge, Winnipeg, about twelve o'clock last night, when he was assaulted by four men in slouched hats, who knocked him down and robbed him of \$12.75, all he possessed. He was too excited to recognize his assailants, but the police have arrested three men on suspicion.

## PAISLEY HOUSE

Our Store is Literally

PACKED FULL

OF

New & Fashionable

DRY GOODS.

MARKED IN PLAIN FIGURES

At the smallest advance on cost, consistent with legitimate business.

WE SHOW THIS WEEK

American Goods, in  
Windsor Foulards,  
Pacific Chambrays,  
American Satteens,  
Aberdeen Towns,  
Amaskrag Gingham,  
Pacific Organdy,  
Colored Embroidery,  
Colored Muslins,  
White Muslins.

We have no bankrupt stuff to offer you; neither are we taking a Partner, or going out of Business, but we do Keep Well to the Front with the

Newest Goods

AT

BOTTOM PRICES.

CALL AND SEE US.

James Paisley

HURRAH BOYS!

A. O. KERR'S

FIRE CRACKERS!!!  
Oranges, Bananas, Lemons,  
AND

All Choice Fruits and Nuts

ALWAYS ON HAND.

A Choice Assortment of PLANTS for the  
Lakes at Low Prices.

A Select Stock of

Groceries, Provisions, Flour

Feed, Grain and Seeds.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Goods Delivered Free.

S. M. SMYTH,

HAS OPENED A

NEW FURNITURE STORE,

ROSSER AVENUE, BRANDON.

(Next door to the Little Central Hotel).

A LARGE STOCK OF FIRST-CLASS

Furniture,

Pictures,

Mirrors, &c.

PICTURE FRAMING A SPECIALTY.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with pain of cutting teeth? It so send at once and get a bottle of "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup" for children teething. Its value is incalculable. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Depend upon it, mothers; there is no mistake about it. It cures Croup, Whooping Cough, Sore Throat, Stomach and Bowels, cures Wind Colic, reduces the teething inflammation, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup" is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female physicians and nurses in the United States, and is for sale by all druggists throughout the world. Price 25 cents a bottle. Be sure ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup," and take no other kind.

## Auction Sale!

—AT THE—

BRANDON REPOSITORY

Wednesday, July 21, 1886.

Of Horses, Horned Stock, Pigs,  
Poultry, Rolling Stock and  
Implements of every  
description.

These sales take place only on the third Wednesday of every month.

CHAS. PILLING, Auctioneer.

WILSON & CO

DEALERS IN

Hardware

STOVES

AND

TINWARE.

CORNER 7th and

ROSSER AVENUE

Money to Loan.

MANITOBA

Mortgage and Investment Co.

(LIMITED.)

CAPITAL \$2,500,000.

LOCAL ADVISORY BOARD.

Hon. C. P. Brown, M.P.P., Minister of Public Works.  
C. Sweeney, Esq., Manager, Bank of Montreal, Winnipeg.  
A. F. Eden, Esq., Land Commissioner, Man. and N. W. Railway Company.  
A. W. Rose, Esq., M.P.  
R. H. Hunter, Esq., Winnipeg.  
W. Heyler, Esq., German Consul, Winnipeg.

This Company has been formed expressly for the purpose of lending money on the security of Real Estate in Manitoba.

Advances made on the security of farm and city property at lowest current rates.

HEAD OFFICE—Hargrave block, 326, Main street, Winnipeg.  
H. R. MORFON, Manager.

DALY & COLDWELL.

BARRISTERS, &c.

Agents for BRANDON.

Perfect Fits.

IF YOU WANT A

Cheap & Neat Fitting Suit

—Call on—

L. STOCKTON,

Next to Dr. Fleming's Drug Store.

Fashionable  
Summer  
Suits

FROM \$16 UP.

All work guaranteed to give satisfaction. Bring along your cash, and we will make prices suit you.

L. STOCKTON.

Pioneer Tailor.

WILSON & CARRICK.

Blacksmiths and Jobbers

West Side NINTH Street

Between Rossar and Princess Avenue.

BEST HORSE SHOERS IN  
THE CITY.

Repairing of All Kinds

DONE ON SHORT NOTICE.

Gentlemen, give us a call.

WILSON & CARRICK.

N. B.—Wood work done with neatness and dispatch.

## To All Who Intend Building.

WE draw your special attention to the new FACTORY that has been fitted up with a complete set of Woodworking Machinery.

We are now prepared to promptly fill all orders on the shortest notice.

We will constantly keep on hand a stock of Doors, Sash, Frames, Mouldings, Turnings, Scroll Sawing & Brackets made to Order.

Don't forget the place—South of Rossar Ave., Tenth street.

Hoping to receive a liberal share of your patronage, we are,

FORBES & STRAITT.



LIVERY.

JAMES S. GIBSON,

FIRST-CLASS RIGS,

STYLISH HORSES.

Livery Sale and Feed  
STABLES

DEALERS IN

Horses, Oxen, Wagons, Sleighs,  
uggie s, Cutters, &c.

—GENERAL—

BLACKSMITHING

GENTLEMEN:

I have opened a shop on the  
Cor. 12th St., ROSSER AV.

And am prepared to do all kind of work in my line. Horses that are contracted or tender in the best manner making a specialty.

Satisfaction given or No Pay.  
Give me a call and you will have a home made pair in woodwork done immediately.

W. GIVIN.  
Brandon, Aug. 1886.

CAMPBELL'S  
CATHARTIC  
COMPOUND



is effective in small doses, acts without griping, does not occasion nausea, and will not create permanent habit, as do many of the usual cathartics.

It is the best remedy for the cure of Biliousness, Indigestion, and all the troubles of the Liver, Stomach and Bowels.

FOR ACID STOMACH AND LOSS OF APPETITE.

FOR BILIOUSNESS AND INDIGESTION.

FOR CONSTIPATION OF THE BOWELS.

FOR ALL COMPLAINTS ARISING FROM A DISORDERED STATE OF THE BOWELS.

This medicine being in liquid form, the dose can be easily regulated to meet the requirements of different persons, thus making it equally adapted to the use of the little child to the adult. Put up in three sizes, 25c, 50c, and \$1 per bottle.

Price Retail, 25 Cents.

ALLEN'S

THE BEST REMEDY FOR

CURING FOR

LUNG BALSAM

THE remedy for Coughs, Croup, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis, Sore Throat, and all the troubles of the Throat and Lungs.

It is the best remedy for the cure of all the troubles of the Throat and Lungs.

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## MY LADY'S MONEY

By WILKIE COLLINS.

AN EPISODE IN THE LIFE OF A YOUNG GIRL.

## PART THE SECOND.

## THE DISCOVERY.

"I know that Hardyman's farm was in the country," she said, "but I had no notion that it was in the neighborhood of South Morden. How far away is he—ten or a dozen miles, eh?"

"Not more than three miles," answered Miss Pink. "We consider him quite a near neighbor of ours."

Unwashed anxiety showed itself in Lady Lydiard. She looked round sharply at Isabel. The girl's head was bent so low over the rough head of the dog that her face was almost entirely concealed from view. So far as appearance went, she seemed to be entirely absorbed in fondling Tommie. Lady Lydiard roused her with a tap of the green fan.

"Take Tommie out, Isabel, for a run in the garden," she said. "He won't sit still much longer, and he may annoy Miss Pink. Mr. Troy will kindly help Isabel to keep my dog out of order."

Mr. Troy got on his feet, and, not very willingly, followed Isabel out of the room. "What will quarrel now, to a dead certainty," he thought to himself, as he closed the door. "Have any idea of what this means? The servant's companion, as he joined her in the hall. What has Mr. Hardyman done to excite all this interest in him?"

Isabel's guilty color rose. She knew perfectly well that Hardyman's unexplained absence from the drawing room, with or without an acceptable excuse for intruding himself, but Isabel was a woman; and her sense of it is needless to say, "I don't know, I'm sure."

In the meantime the interview between the ladies began in a manner which would have astonished Mr. Troy—they were both silent. For once in her life, Lady Lydiard was considering what she should say, before she said it. Miss Pink, on her side, naturally wanted to hear what object her ladyship had in view—waited until her small reserves of patience gave way. Urged by irresistible curiosity, she spoke first.

"Have you anything to say to me in private, my lady?"

Lady Lydiard had not got to the end of her reflections. She said "Yes," and she sat down.

"Is anything relating to my niece?" pursued Miss Pink.

Still unmoved in her reflections, Lady Lydiard suddenly rose to the surface, and spoke her mind, as usual.

About your niece, ma'am. The other day Mr. Hardyman called at my house and saw Isabel."

"Yes," said Miss Pink, politely attentive, "but in the least interested so far."

"That's not all, ma'am. Mr. Hardyman knows Isabel; he owned it to me himself in a private way."

"Miss Pink listened, with a courteous interest, to the end of her reflections. She looked mildly at nothing more. Lady Lydiard proceeded to say more."

"You and I think differently on many subjects," she said, "but we are both agreed, however, in feeling the sincerest interest in Isabel's welfare. I beg to suggest to you, Miss Pink, that Mr. Hardyman, as a near neighbor of yours, is a very undesirable neighbor while Isabel remains in your house."

Saying these words, under a strong conviction of the serious importance of the subject, Lady Lydiard indignantly recovered the manner and assumed the language which befitting of her rank. Miss Pink, noticing the change, set it down to an expression of pride on the part of her visitor, which, in reference to Isabel, revealed indirectly the social position of Isabel's aunt.

"I am naturally to understand what your indignation," she said, "is really."

Lady Lydiard, on her side, looked in unfeigned astonishment at Miss Pink.

"I told you already that Mr. Hardyman is your niece's neighbor," she said.

"I am naturally to understand what your indignation," she said, "is really."

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"Are you aware of who Mr. Hardyman really is?" retorted her ladyship. "Or do you judge of his position by the vocation in life which he has pervertedly chosen to adopt? I can tell you, if you do, that Alfred Hardyman is the younger son of one of the oldest barons in the English peerage, and that his mother is related by marriage to the royal family of Wurtemberg."

Miss Pink received the full shock of this information without receding from her position by a hair's breadth.

"An English gentleman offers a fit alliance to any man living who seeks her hand in marriage," said Miss Pink. "Isabel's mother (you may not be aware of it) was the daughter of an English clergyman."

"And Isabel's father was a chemist in a country town," added Lady Lydiard.

"Isabel's father," rejoined Miss Pink, "was attached in a most responsible capacity to the useful and honorable profession of medicine. Isabel is, in the strictest sense of the word, a young gentleman."

"You contradict that for a single instant, Lady Lydiard, you will oblige me to leave the room."

Those last words produced a result which Miss Pink had not anticipated—they roused Lady Lydiard to assert herself. As usual in such cases, she rose superior to her own eccentricity. Confronting Miss Pink, she now spoke and looked with the gracious courtesy and the unassuming self-confidence of the order to which she belonged.

"For Isabel's own sake, and for the quieting of my conscience," she answered, "I will say one word more. Miss Pink, before I receive you in my presence. Considering my age and my opportunities, I may claim to know quite as much as you do of the laws and customs which regulate society in our time. Without contesting your niece's social position, and without the slightest intention of insulting you, I repeat that the rank which Mr. Hardyman inherits makes it simply impossible for him even to think of marrying Isabel. You will do well not to give him any opportunities of meeting with her alone. And you will do better still seeing that he is so near a neighbor of yours if you permit Isabel to return to my protection, for a time, at least. I will wait to hear from you when you have thought the matter over at your leisure. In the meantime, if I have inadvertently offended you, I ask your pardon—and I wish you good evening."

She bowed and walked to the door. Miss Pink, as resolute as ever in maintaining her pretensions, made an effort to match the great lady on her own ground.

"Before you go, Lady Lydiard, I beg to apologize if I have spoken too warmly on my side," she said. "Permit me to send for your carriage."

"Thank you, Miss Pink. My carriage is only at the village inn. I shall enjoy a little walk in the cool evening air. Mr. Troy, I have no doubt, will give me his arm."

She bowed once more, and quietly left the room. Reaching the little back garden of the villa through an open door at the farther end of the hall, Lady Lydiard found Tommie rolling luxuriously on Miss Pink's flower-beds, and Isabel and Mr. Troy in close consultation on the gravel walk. She spoke to the lawyer first.

"They are baiting the horses at the inn," she said. "I want your arm, Mr. Troy, as far as the village, and in return, I will take you back to London with me. I have taken your advice about one or two little matters, and this is a good opportunity."

"With the greatest pleasure, Lady Lydiard, I suppose I must say good-bye to Miss Pink?"

"A word of advice to you, Mr. Troy. Take care how you rattle Miss Pink's sense of her own importance. Another word for your private ear—Miss Pink is a fool!"

On the lawyer's withdrawal, Lady Lydiard put her arm fondly round Isabel's waist. "What were you and Mr. Troy so busy in talking about?" she asked.

"We were talking, my lady, about tracing the person who stole the money," Isabel answered, rather sadly. "It seems a far more difficult matter than I supposed it to be. I try not to lose patience and hope, but it is a little hard to feel that the appearances are against me, and to wait day after day in vain for the discovery that is to set me right."

"You are a dear, good child," said Lady Lydiard, "and you are more precious to me than ever. Don't despair, Isabel. With Mr. Troy's means of inquiry, and with my means of paying, the discovery of the thief can not be much longer delayed. If you don't return to me soon, I shall come back and see you again. Your aunt hates the sight of me, but I don't care two straws for that," remarked her ladyship, showing the undisciplined side of her character once more.

"Listen to me, Isabel. I have no wish to lower your aunt in your estimation, but I feel far more confidence in your good sense than in hers. Mr. Hardyman's business has taken him to France for the present. It is at least possible that you may meet with him on his return. If you do, keep him at a distance, my dear—politely, of course. There! there! you needn't turn red; I am not blaming you. I am only giving you a little good advice. In your position you cannot possibly be too careful. Here is Mr. Troy. You must come to the gate with us, Isabel, or we shall never get Tommie away from you. I am only his second favorite; you have the first place in his affections. God bless and prosper you, my child! I wish to heaven you were going back to London with me! Well, Mr. Troy, how have you done with Miss Pink? Have you offended that terrible 'gentlewoman' (dreadful word), or has it been all the other way, and has she given you a kiss at parting?"

Mr. Troy smiled mysteriously and changed the subject. His brief parting interview with the lady of the house was not of a nature to be readily related. Miss Pink had not only positively assured him that her visitor was the most ill-bred woman she had ever met with, but had further accused Lady Lydiard of shaking her confidence in the authority of her native country. "For the first time in my life," said Miss Pink, "I feel that something is to be said for the republican point of view, and I am not indisposed to admit that the constitution of the United States has its advantages."

## CHAPTER XII.

The conference between Lady Lydiard and Mr. Troy, on the way back to London, led to some practical results.

Bearing from her legal adviser that the inquiry after the missing money was for the moment at a standstill, Lady Lydiard made one of those bold suggestions with which she was accustomed to startle her friends in cases of emergency. She had heard favorable reports of the extraordinary ingenuity of the French police, and she now proposed sending to Paris for assistance, after first consulting her nephew, Mr. Felix Sweetser. "Felix knows Paris as well as he knows London," she remarked. "He is an able man, and it is only

axing that he will relieve us of all trouble by taking the matter into his own hands. In any case, he is sure to know who are the right people to address in our present necessity. What do you say?"

Mr. Troy, in reply, expressed his doubts as to the wisdom of employing foreigners in a delicate investigation which required an accurate knowledge of English customs and English character. Waiving this objection, he approved of the idea of consulting her ladyship's nephew. "Mr. Sweetser is a man of the world," he said. "In putting the case before him, we are sure to have it presented to us from a new point of view. Acting on this favorable expression of opinion, Lady Lydiard wrote to her nephew. On the day after the visit to Miss Pink the proposed council of three was held at Lady Lydiard's house.

Felix, never punctual in keeping an appointment, was even later than usual on this occasion. He made his apologies with his hand pressed on his forehead, and his voice expressive of the languor and discouragement of a suffering man.

"The beastly English climate is telling on my nerves," said Mr. Sweetser. "The horrid weight of the atmosphere, after the exhilarating air of Paris; the intolerable dirt and dullness of London, you know. I was in bed, my dear aunt, when I received your letter. You may imagine the completely moralized state I was in, when I tell you of the effect which the news of the robbery produced on me. I fell back on my pillow as if I had been shot. Your ladyship should really be a little more careful in communicating these disagreeable surprises to a sensitive organized man. Never mind, my aunt, it is a perfect treasure; he brought me some drops of ether as a lump of sugar. I said, 'Alfred (his name is Alfred), put me into my clothes!' Alfred put me in. I assure you, it reminded me of my young days, when I was put into my first pair of trousers. Has Alfred forgotten anything? Have I got my braces on? Have I come out in my shirt sleeves? Well, dear aunt, well, Mr. Troy! what can I say! what can I do?"

Lady Lydiard, entirely without sympathy for nervous suffering, nodded to the lawyer. "You tell him," she said.

"I believe I speak for her ladyship," Mr. Troy began, "when I say that we should like to hear, in the first place, how the whole case strikes you, Mr. Sweetser."

"Tell it me all over again," said Felix.

Patient Mr. Troy told it all over again, and waited for the result.

"Well," said Felix.

"Well," said Mr. Troy. "Where does the suspicion of robbery rest, in your opinion? You look at the theft of the bank note with a fresh eye."

"You mentioned a clergyman just now," said Felix. "The man, you know, to whom the money was sent. What was his name?"

"The Reverend Samuel Bradstock."

"You want me to name the person whom I suspect?"

"Yes, if you please," said Mrs. Troy.

"I suspect the Reverend Samuel Bradstock," said Felix.

"If you have come here to make stupid jokes," interposed Lady Lydiard, "you had better go back to your bed again. We want a serious opinion."

"You have a serious opinion," Felix coolly rejoined. "I never was more earnest in my life. Your ladyship is not aware of the first principle to be adopted in cases of suspicion. One proceeds on what I call the exhaustive system of reasoning. Thus: Does suspicion point to the honest servants down stairs? No. To your ladyship's adopted daughter? Appearances are against the poor girl; but you know her better than to trust to appearances. Are you suspicious of Moody? No. Of Hardyman, who was in the house at the time? Ridiculous! But I was in the house at the time too. Do you suspect me? Just so! That idea is ridiculous, too."

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city of London and the English people would remain, from first to last, the same impenetrable mystery to them. In my belief, the London Sunday would be enough of itself to drive them back to Paris in despair. No balls, no concerts, no theatres, not even a museum or a picture gallery open; every shop shut up but the gin shop, and nothing moving but the church bells and the men who sell the penny press. Hundreds of Frenchmen come to see me on their first arrival in England. Every man of them rushes back to Paris on the second Saturday of his visit, rather than confront the horrors of a second Sunday in London. However, you can try it, if you like. Send me a written abstract of the case, and I will forward it to one of the official people in the Rue de la Harpe, who will do anything he can to oblige me. Of course," said Felix, turning to Mr. Troy, "some of you have got the number of the lost bank note. If the thief has tried to pass it in Paris, my man may be of some use to you."

"Three of us have got the number of the note," answered Mr. Troy. "Miss Isabel Miller, Mr. Moody and myself."

"Very good," said Felix. "Send me the number, with the abstract of the case. Is there anything else I can do towards recovering the money?" he asked, turning to his aunt. "There is one lucky circumstance in connection with this loss, isn't there? It has fallen on a person who is rich enough to take it easy. Good heavens! suppose it had been



## THE TORPEDO MAN.

It was in the bay of Toulon on board the Russian frigate Livadia.

While in the company of several French naval officers, I made the acquaintance of some officers belonging to the Russian man-of-war, and the latter had invited me, the only civilian of the banquet, to the banquet given in honor of my friends of the squadron.

The Russians are strong-headed drinkers, as everybody knows; but their officers particularly maintain the national reputation in this respect; and it is well understood among French naval folk that an invitation to visit the czar's vessels meant to indulge in libations that will be talked of for a long time. It is true, of course, that these things happen among respectable, well-educated men—without any noise, and as discreetly as possible. Sentries are stationed at the door with orders to prevent any one from entering; and everybody drinks until he can not drink any more.

On the evening referred to things went on in the usual style. The banquet had been exquisite, and was admirably served; the company had eaten a great deal, drunk a great deal, and talked a great deal more. Very agreeably, too. The French language passing through Russian lips, takes a charmingly odd accent which delighted me, and all those officers spoke French as fluently as any boulevardier. They were all good-natured and witty. They were all men of refinement also. In that rare refinement has a special mark, a charm of aristocratic courtesy which never fails to attract. It is because in Russia the all-qualifying level of rising democracy has not yet reached the upper classes as it has done elsewhere.

The stewards in black dress-coats and white cravats, never stopped filling the glasses with champagne. Champagne is the favorite wine of the Russians. They drink it, not by sips, as it is polite to do among us—nor even as it is drunk "en cabinet particulier" when the wine "flows in torrents" to use a hackneyed phrase—but as really robust drinkers only can drink it, throwing back the head, and emptying the cup at one movement. It was thus they drank it on board the Livadia, and the stewards were kept busy replenishing the glasses. There were plenty of liqueurs, La Fine and Kummel, served in port-wine glasses, but all preferred champagne—especially my neighbor. The amount of Meuk which that officer absorbed was absolutely extraordinary.

He was a very handsome young man—very tall, also, and very strong—with fair hair and blue eyes, steel-blue eyes, which lighted up at certain moments with a cold flame. His conversation was uncommonly attractive. He knew Paris and her boulevards by heart—all the places about which all fashionable people talk, but which only the initiated ever frequent. He talked to me about the Comedie-Francaise and the Eden—of Mde. de X. and Mlle. Z. in absolutely Parisian style, and in a language that would have done credit to any one of our most accomplished clubmen. And in the meantime glasses succeeded glasses. He could hold his cup by its thin crystal stem, extend it to the waiter, and the golden fluid would instantly disappear down his throat.

"So you leave for Paris to-morrow?" he asked.

"I was to leave," I replied; "but I postponed my departure in order to be present at the torpedo-maneuvers of the squadron."

He started—a brighter light shone in his eyes—then a sudden thought seemed to throw him into a brown study.

"Then you are really interested in torpedoes?" he asked, after a few moments.

"Yes," I answered. "The torpedo is so terrible a weapon! It is making the whole world anxious just at present; everybody is talking about it."

"Ah! indeed? Well, see here! Nobody in the world can talk to you about it as I can—nobody!"

He leaned forward upon his elbows, apparently buried in thought. Then, all of a sudden, he asked me:

"Did you ever hear about the use of torpedoes during the Russo-Turkish war?"

"Certainly."

"It was I that blew up that Turkish man-of-war."

He emphasized each word and watched my face closely, as if to seize the impression he was creating.

"You?"

"It was a horrible thing, was it not—a horrible thing?"

Again he lapsed into silence a moment; then he continued:

"Oh! what would I not give never to have done that! You admire me! I have heard too much praise about it; I have been too often told that I was a hero—yes, a hero. I got rewards, decorations, promotions. Well, I would give all I have, and I do not know how much more also, never to have done that thing. Listen, I am going to tell you how it happened."

And he began—evidently not so much with the idea of interesting me, as of clearing his mind by making me his confidant—to relate the incident as follows:

"It was on the Danube, you will remember. For several days we had remained moored near the Turkish flotilla, a few kilometres only from it, but hidden from each other by the curves of the river, you might almost have called it a sea, it is so wide and deep at that particular point. We watched each other pretty closely; we kept well upon our guard. But maneuvering is difficult there on account of sandbanks; and a surprise was really not to be feared at all. Still, we all expected to be attacked by the Turks, who were far more numerous and better armed. They did not come. Then we made up our minds to attack them with torpedoes. I was selected to command the longboat that was to make the attempt. For in those days, the torpedo was not the instrument with which you are familiar to-day. It was a much simpler affair, but also much less easier to use. The torpedo had to be placed right against the side of the vessel, and then fired with a battery, while the attacking party got away as best they could."

"I started in the middle of a dark night—black, profoundly calm—in the solemn silence of the vast plains which environed us. My men were fellows of tried courage and resolve—men on whom I could rely; and I was full of hope. Nevertheless the undertaking was a difficult one, and our

commander, as he pressed my arm, as the moment of our departure, saying, 'I commend you to the grace of God!' could not conceal his emotion. We had either to succeed, or, indeed, if the Turks observed the attempt in time, the chances were that none of us could escape. But, for all that, I only felt a thrill of pleasure. Think of it—trying a new system of attack, inaugurating a revolution in the navy! And then, again, if we succeeded, what a result—the idea of destroying a great man-of-war with a long boat!

"The oars were wrapped with tow; we made no noise, and we proceeded on our way, as if you could never imagine it! I am brave—you can believe me in that; I am afraid of nothing—but that cry—oh! And everything was swallowed up—everything—the ship and the crew, the officers and the sailors, simultaneously with that hideous outcry of terror, of horror."

He clapped both hands, closing his eyes as in a frenzy; and his eyes, fixed by the ineffable vision of that recollection, stared wildly before him.

"What a frightful thing!" I said, myself deeply impressed. "And were there many on board?"

"Many?—how do I know? And furthermore, what do I care?—that is not the thing which torments me. Destruction, death; that is war—necessary, unavoidable. The thing that torments me—the thing I can not get rid of—is that hideous clamor out of the blackness! It pursues me still, unceasingly. Would it not have been better to have gone down with the ship? Better to die? It is haunting me—never leaves me. Sometimes in the day, even in the midst of the sunlight—while everything is luminosity and life around me—I have to stop, to close my eyes, and listen to that horrible cry! But it is worse by night, in the darkness. When any sound comes to my ears, it is not a carriage-rumble that I hear, or a call, or any other ordinary sound—no, it is the Turkish crew roaring in the darkness. And it all happened years ago, a long time ago, but I can not forget it—I will never be able to forget it."

He paused a moment; then, fixing his frightened eyes upon me, asked, with a strangely suppliant tone in his voice:

"What shall I do? Tell me!—what can I possibly do? See!—would I not be able to—but no—it is not impossible—never!"

With a great effort he seemed to calm himself; but the glass slipped from his trembling hand, to shiver itself upon the carpet. A waiter hastened forward, and brought another glass, which he proceeded to fill.

All possible toasts had been drunk; still the party continued to drink. Bottles of champagne were being continually emptied; and quantities of kummel disappeared.

It was suffocatingly hot in the apartment, under that iron ceiling.

They opened the port-holes. A cool whiff of air rushed into our faces—a sea wind, full of keen odors, cool and refreshing. And suddenly, from a neighboring ship, rang out a cry—a sentry's cry—long drawn, modulated, solemn. My neighbor, who had seemed almost unconscious, seized my arm, squeezed it hard, and bringing his face close to mine again, exclaimed in a ghastly whisper: "Do you hear it? Do you hear it?" His eyes grew larger; a wild terror contracted his face; the fine glass he held in his hand burst into pieces between his fingers; and, letting my arm go, with a sob, he let himself fall heavily upon the floor.—Alfred Courmes' Times-Democrat Translation from La Figaro.

## OAK LAKE.

Crops in this vicinity are looking well. From what we can learn we have been particularly favoured, with frequent showers which have kept the crops in a good, healthy state thus far.

Our baseball club went up to Virden on Saturday to play the Virden team a return match. Owing to the Oak Lake catcher having the misfortune to severely sprain his shoulder the last innings was not played. The Virdenites had rather the best of it at the finish.

The committee has got the race course in pretty good shape and quite a number of horses are in training for the sports on the 15th. The dancing platform is in course of erection; they have secured a first class string band, to supply music.

The school board are to be congratulated on having secured the services of Mr. Perry as teacher. He is proving himself to be the right man in the right place. He has the confidence and good will of the children, and under his tuition they are progressing remarkably well.

## BEULAH.

Rev. G. H. Long, Methodist Minister, left to attend the conference at Winnipeg on Monday last, 7th, and intends proceeding to Ontario. Rumor says he will return in a few weeks with a partner for life. We wish him every success.

Mr. McMillan, Presbyterian student from Elkhorn, held services in this mission Sunday last, having exchanged pulpits with Mr. McDonald, who has charge of this locality.

The Conservatives of the municipality of Manitoba met in Beulah Hall on Saturday afternoon, and appointed a number of delegates to attend a convention to be held on Friday 2nd July, to select a candidate to contest this county in the coming election.

The Liberals hold a meeting here on Saturday, 19th, for the same object.

Mr. J. Bastedo, Dentist, of Brandon, paid us an official visit on the 12th, and 14th inst.

Mrs. W. L. Armstrong started for Ontario on Saturday last. We wish her a pleasant trip.

## CITY COUNCIL.

This body met on Monday evening last, Aids. Hanbury, Buckle, Stewart, Adams, Burns and Anderson present, and the Mayor in the chair.

After the usual formalities were over the clerk introduced

## COMMUNICATIONS.

J. E. Woodworth, saying the bridge companies were willing to accept \$4,500 and \$8,000 for the 18th st. and 1st st. bridges respectively; that the government would grant a fourth of the price of each, and that the companies would take the city's debentures at 7 per cent. at par as payment.

Father Kobillard, asking consideration for 71

trees he had planted.—Referred to chief of police.

G. S. Miller asking for 500 feet of lumber to fix a street crossing in front of his place.—Granted.

Petition from several residents of the country complaining of the unsafe condition of the rifle range.

Jas. Blackhall and T. Lockhart asking payment of half value of horses shot for glanders by order of Dr. Torrance.

As to glandered horses Burns, Buckle and the Mayor favored such legislation by by-law or otherwise as would discriminate between actual residents of the city and those who were here merely transient. Both matters were referred to the License and Police Com.

From M. G. Abey, Sec. Treas., of Elton, complaining of the unsafe condition of approaches to the 18th st. bridge. Sent Board of Works. From the City Solicitor saying the city was in no way liable for expense re the arrest of Whart by the night constable. From the same saying he did not consider the payment for street watering out of the city's funds legal; he was of the opinion it could only be met by a tax on the properties interested, and then only when petitioned for by two thirds of the residents of that street.

The list lands liable for taxes was presented by the Treasurer and referred to the finance committee. The report of Court of Revision was received and adopted.

The report of Board of Works recommended payment of \$40 to J. T. Knapp for painting; \$5 to Christie for lumber; \$21 pay street; and referred Stewart's account for street watering to the council, it was paid on motion, Ald. Hanbury protesting against it, in the face of the opinion of the city solicitor. The fire, water and light committees report advised payment of \$20 to W. A. Green; \$13 to G. Webster; \$6 to Willis; \$13 to Hesson, and was adopted.

License and police com. reported in favor of paying Teherne \$15; L. Stockton \$70; R. J. Noxon \$4; special constable \$19, and was adopted.

Finance and assessment committee ordered payment \$2.55 for registrations and telegraphy, and \$75 for assessment but refused the accounts of auditors for special work. Report adopted.

## INQUIRIES.

To Stewart, Burns did not know there were more horses in any of the liverymen than the license called for.

Hanbury wanted to know what repairs were to be authorized on Rosser ave.

In re the target, Burns considered it perfectly safe except for Tories. Adams did not think it was safe. Hanbury wanted the report of the committee appointed to investigate it before he could say much. The Mayor considered it very unsafe, from the reports that reached him. Buckle saw no particular danger in it, as he heard of no one being shot at Ottawa under similar circumstances.

Anderson feared there would be no report of committee, as they could not agree.

An auctioneer's license was granted to Mr. Shirley.

Mr. Woodworth was heard in reference to the offers of the bridge companies.

Buckle—Anderson.—That the city solicitor be instructed to prepare a by-law for submission to rate payers to cover cost of purchase, provided the companies meet the cost of its submission.—Carried.

Adams considered 18th st. bridge in bad repair.

Buckle counselled caution, but believed both structures were in fair form. Stewart thought assistance for the purchase could be got from the outside municipalities. Hanbury was of a different opinion. A by-law to borrow \$4,500 to cover debentures due in England was passed and a committee was appointed to examine the bridge.

## High Praise.

Mrs. John Neelds, writing from the Methodist Parsonage, Adelia, Ont., says: "I have used Hagar's Pectoral Balsam in our family for years. For heavy colds, sore throat and distressing cough no other medicine so soon relieves."

NOTICE is hereby given that a By-law to raise the sum of \$8,000 (eight thousand dollars) by the issue of debentures to that amount, payable in thirty years from the first day of July next, for the purpose of purchasing the bridge crossing the Assiniboine River at First street, in the City of Brandon, has been submitted to the Council of the City of Brandon, and that a vote of the ratepayers entitled to vote thereon will be taken on WEDNESDAY, the TWENTY-FIFTH day of JULY next, at the undermentioned place, to-wit:

For ward No. 1, office of Parrish, Hanbury & Co., Sixth Street.

For ward No. 2, Council Chamber.

For ward No. 3, office of Jas. S. Gibson, Rosser Avenue.

For ward No. 4, Sun office, Twelfth Street, under the provision of "The Manitoba Municipal Act, 1881," and "An Act to Incorporate the City of Brandon" and amendments thereto.

The whole existing debt of the corporation of the City of Brandon is \$248,330.00.

Dated the 22nd day of June, A.D. 1886.

JOHN C. WERR, City Clerk.

Buy your PUMPS FROM

W. H. McIntyre,

Brandon, Man., and save money, as I do not peddle my pumps I can sell cheaper than those who do. They will pump water on a new principle, which has no equal.

All kinds of pumps repaired, no matter of what make.

A liberal discount to agents who buy one-half dozen at a time.

SHOP ON PACIFIC AVENUE

Opposite C. P. R. Freight Shed, Brandon.

W. H. MCINTYRE, Proprietor.

G. & D. CASSELS,

Bakers and Confectioners,

ROSSER AVE.

BRANDON.

The Best in the Market Always on hand at the Lowest Prices.

## RED FLAG Dry Goods House.

## Fresh Importations this Week.

A repeat order of 250 pieces more of these beautiful 7½c. print, warranted fast colors.

1 more case Fancy Check Dress Gingham, fast colors, 11 yds. for \$1.

1 Case Fancy Stripe and Check MATCH Prints, all the rage.

SUMMMR MUSLINS, Plain, Fance, Colored and Printed.

Madras Muslin to clear 10. cost Wholesale 25.

Summer Lustres, to clear, 10c. Cost 25.

Dress Goods Complete in Shades and Styles.

GREY AND WHITE COTTONS at nett factory prices.

SPECIAL. 100 DOZEN EACH 100

Pairs of Men's, Women's and Children's Hose from 2 pair for 25c. to pair for 25c. Don't fail to secure a pick of these goods as they are a JOB LOT, and cost wholesale \$1.75 per doz.

Call and inspect stock and be convinced you can save money by making your purchases at the

Sign of the RED FLAG.

Corner 6th Street & Rosser Ave.

J. J. DUNLOP.

## PIONEER SHOE STORE

SENKBEIL'S OLD STAND,

9th STREET.

Largest Stock,

Greatest Variety.

Lowest Prices.

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